

## ASK CONGRESS FOR RELIEF.

### Newspaper Publishers Plead For Defense Against Paper Trust.

#### IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

New York, Feb. 26.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association, comprising most of the large newspapers of the United States, for three days in convention in this city, gave thorough consideration to the sudden increase in the price of white paper and the reasons therefor. Resolutions were unanimously passed and a committee of the American newspaper proprietors will personally present the same to congress:

"Whereas, The price of printing paper used by newspapers in the United States has been arbitrarily increased in price from 60 to 100 per cent without reason or warrant to be found in the conditions of the industry itself; and

"Whereas, It is the common belief that this increase is due to the workings of a trust; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the American Newspaper publishers' association, representing in this case not only its own members, but the 22,000 newspapers of the United States, calls upon congress to make inquiry, by means of a special committee, into the condition found above, to the end that suitable legislation may be provided to remedy this condition of affairs in the interest of the best source of public information provided for the people, to wit: The newspaper press, whose interests the founders of the republic held in the highest regard."

We believe you will accept the opportunity and make this inquiry in the spirit in which it is demanded.

"The newspaper, it is fair to say, unlike most other forms of industry, sells at a fixed price and has no means of putting the increased price onto the consumer. In many instances it means the complete confiscation of profits and in many others creates an actual loss.

"The apparently sincere desire of all parties to deal with the trust question removes this inquiry from the charge of partisanship and makes it what it is intended to be, an inquiry in the public interest."

#### Cronje Saved His Artillery.

London, Feb. 27.—Cronje's plan appears to have been to hold all the British possible about his camp till certain his artillery retreat is assured. The proposed armistice would have gained twenty-four hours for the retreat of the guns, while the agreement would only have covered the fighting force engaged at that point.

Boer sympathizers think Cronje will hold fast until the last moment and that then the order will be given "every man for himself," with instructions to rally at a point north, where the artillery will be safe in a new position.

It is insisted that this plan was followed about Ladysmith, the guns being slowly and safely removed to defend the Transvaal passes, while a mobile force was left in the trenches to prevent sudden attack by the British.

#### Aguinaldo in Japan.

Hong Kong, Feb. 24.—United States Consul Wildman has information that three members of the Filipino junta, Luban, Ponce and Agoncillo, brother of the envoy, left recently for Japan to meet Aguinaldo. This gives credence to the story that Aguinaldo escaped from the island of Luzon to Formosa when hunted by General Lawton's expedition through the northern part of the island.

#### Consternation at Pretoria.

London, Feb. 27.—The Lourenzo correspondent of the Times says: "The feeling in official circles at Pretoria borders on consternation. General Louis Botha and President Steyn are both urging President Kruger to sue for peace. At Bloemfontein General Cronje's position is regarded as hopeless."

Lord Roberts has already captured over 500 Boers and at this rate he will soon have quite a respectable array of prisoners to hold as hostages for the 3,000 British already in Pretoria.

#### Increased Demand for Small Notes.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The issue division of the treasury department has put on a double force to increase the supply of notes of small denominations—ones, twos, fives and tens. About 480,000 sheets of four notes each will be turned out each day. This action is taken with a view to meeting promptly the increased demand for small notes which has been much greater this year than ever before in the history of the country.

#### All Knock on Germany.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Western sausage makers have protested to the agricultural department against the sweeping exclusion of American sausages from Germany, thus cutting off an important and growing branch of trade, and at the same time casting most injurious aspersions upon the purity of the American product. One condition as to imported fresh meats alone is regarded as impracticable, that the slaughtered animals must be sent over whole, and with the intestines attached.

## CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

### What is Being Done in the Fifty-Sixth General Assembly.

The credentials of Thomas R. Bard, as senator elect from California were presented. A resolution was adopted to print 5,000 copies of the year book of the department of agriculture, for distribution at the Paris exposition. Senator Kennedy then spoke at length on Philippines affairs.

The "use Indian committee" reported a substitute to the bill to ratify the Comanche and other treaties and to open their reservations to settlement. The changes are an extension of the time given to take allotments from 90 days to 12 months. There is jurisdiction given the court of claims determine the rights of the Chickasaw and Choctaw in the premises.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-ONE. The Senate committee made a favorable report upon the treaty of commerce with France, without amendment.

Senator Penrose gave notice that he would tomorrow call up the resolution which denies Senator Quay a seat as senator.

The Senate passed fifty-two pension bills. Consideration of the bill granting to the state of Wyoming 50,000 acres for benefit of the State Soldiers' home.

Debate was continued in the house on the Puerto Rican bill. Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) offered a resolution aimed at the paper money.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-TWO. The Senate committee considered the farwell address, after which the Quay contest case was called up, but on learning that several senators desired to be present when the matter was considered, Senator Penrose consented to an adjournment.

The house spent the entire day in debating the Puerto Rican tariff matter. Mr. Lutz (Ohio) got a chance to introduce a bill to provide for the distribution of the States map to all schools in the United States.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-THREE. In anticipation of a lively debate on the question of Senator Quay's right to a seat in the Senate the galleries filled early, but the people were disappointed.

President Frye presented a cablegram from San Juan, Puerto Rico, which was a petition for speedy action upon economic problems affecting the people of that island.

The house committee on public lands reported favorably on the bill to swap desert lands in Wyoming held by that state for other lands.

The Indian committee made a favorable report on the bill to provide for the Indian Territory certain corporation laws of Arkansas. Debate on Puerto legislation filled the session.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SIX. The Senate commerce committee favorably reported a bill for a committee to visit Asia in the interest of trade.

The attendance in the house was thin and scattered. The leaders on both sides showed activity in canvassing the chances of the passage of the Puerto Rican bill.

The house commerce committee favorably reported a bill providing for a committee of five members to be appointed by the president to visit China, Japan, et al, in the interest of trade extension.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SIX. The Senate commerce committee reported the shipping subsidy bill. The Quay contest case was taken up. This case turns on the power of a governor to appoint a senator after a legislature has failed to elect.

The Hawaiian government bill was discussed. In the house Mr. Payne (N. Y.) who has the Puerto Rican bill in charge at this time he extended on it. It was for the purpose of finishing a modified bill. The request was granted with the understanding that a vote should be reached soon. The plans of the Republicans seem to include the inclusion of the fiscal policy in the president's control.

#### Gage's Estimate of Macrum.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—Lyman T. Gage, secretary of the treasury, while in this city last week said of the case of ex-consul Macrum and his charges against the English government:

"The administration thinks of Macrum exactly what every reasonable man must think—that he is an ass. I am convinced that his charges are absolutely without foundation and have been made in spite to embarrass the administration. So far as I have been able to ascertain there is not a scintilla of evidence to support his charges. I do not believe that the officials of the English government violated the secrecy of our communications to our accredited representative and I think the investigation to be made will show as much. As the case now stands, Macrum is not troubling the administration. It will not give him the slightest notice until he proves his charges."

#### Mafeking Dug Out.

London, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mafeking says:

"All business here is being conducted underground. The resident commissioner has sumptuous apartments in a subterranean bomb proof. "The Cape police have a large hall with a piano. The Mafeking hotel dining room seats forty. All these have been dug out and are impervious to shells."

#### Gas Famine in Indiana.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 27.—A fall of 43 degrees to five below zero throughout Eastern Indiana is causing untold suffering in the entire gas belt. The gas pipes are frozen, and little or no fire can be had in many homes, there being no wood or coal at hand. Many homes are abandoned and hotels resorted to, while families in hundreds of cases are leaving home and crowding to houses where there is gas or wood fire.

#### A Pick up for Operators.

Kansas City, Feb. 26.—The Fourth of July is a holiday. A telegraph operator may be called upon to work on any holiday, but he is always paid extra. The holding of the democratic National convention on the Fourth of July will affect not less than 20,000 operators all over the country. A good operator gets \$3 a day for a day of seven hours. It would require two shifts to take care of the business of one day. The enormous expense the holding of the convention on the Fourth of July will entail on the telegraph companies will be readily seen.

#### Train Blown Forty Feet.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 27.—A train on a railroad in Newfoundland was running very carefully owing to the hurricane then blowing. The locality is one noted for violent squalls. A furious effort of the gale lifted the train of four cars bodily and hurled them from twenty to forty feet away, clear of the track. These cars weigh fifteen to twenty tons each, and their surface of wind resistance is very limited, so it is easily figured that the wind must have been blowing 140 miles per hour.

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

### Congress Making a Fight For Fair Usage by Germany.

#### AMBASSADOR WHITE'S IDEAS.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The receipt of the news from Washington intimating the cessation of the commercial negotiations with Germany has created a sensation here. Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"I interpret the reported Washington action as due to the most recent shape of the meat inspection bill. If the bill is adopted in its present shape, it will cause a bitter tariff war between the United States and Germany, in which I believe the latter will get the worst of it. The United States could cause the greatest trouble by opening every bottle of German wine and investigating every stocking etc. Of course it would be a mere pretext, but it would be no worse than they have done with our meat, which the world recognizes as excellent. The German government officials already express satisfaction with the American inspection, and we have never objected to a stringent inspection here, if it is done for sanitary reasons, and not as a hindrance to trade. I understand the German government is opposed to the present form of the bill."

The correspondent understood from a member of the embassy that the foreign office did not know the actual status of the negotiations in Washington, and asked the embassy a few days since for information on the subject.

#### Indian Territory Convention.

South McAlester, I. T., Feb. 24.—With 500 delegates from every post-office in the Indian Territory in attendance, the first representative convention of the Indian Territory citizens ever held assembled at this place to formulate resolutions and take action to secure a betterment in Indian territory conditions in a business sense and in the sense of securing titles to land and town lots. The remarkable thing about the convention is the attitude of the Indians who are in favor of speedy allotment and settlement of tribal affairs. They say that treaties have been made and broken and now they desire actual possession of what is theirs and an equal chance with the whites and with each other.

#### Will Arbitrate Nothing.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Mayor Harrison, who offered to secure arbitration of the existing troubles between the building contractors and the striking workmen received a setback when the contractors' council informed him that it proposed to force the Buildings Trade Council to dissolve. Proposals to arbitrate had been offered the Building Trades Council before, and it had declined. The contractors declared they would arbitrate nothing with "a body possessing such a record as the Building Trades Council."

#### Making History.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Director Merriam proposes to use typesetting and tabulating machines in getting out his report of the next census. This decision may get him in hot water, however, as the labor organizations are opposed to using machines of this kind because the work can be done by the employment of about one-third the number of printers otherwise required. Some of the local labor leaders called upon Director Merriam and told him if he carried out the plan they would see President McKinley and make a protest.

#### Where Democrats will Meet.

Kansas City, Feb. 24.—The building in this city where the democratic National convention will meet cost \$225,000. It occupies 314x200 feet of ground is two stories high and is built of native stone, cream brick and terra cotta. The first story is of the renaissance style of architecture, and the second story in peristyle form with groups and columns. The building is of bridge construction without a column, the roof being supported by great steel girders that span its 200 feet of breadth.

#### Curtis Congratulated.

Washington, Feb. 24.—When Representative Curtis went to his committee room at the capitol he found twenty-nine telegrams. They were from friends in the First Kansas district and they congratulated him upon his victory in the primaries in his district in Kansas. Members of congress who have watched the contest greeted him cordially when he went on the floor. Washington papers printed Topeka dispatches concerning the fight and members were aware of its character.

#### Women Go to Manila.

Leavenworth, Feb. 27.—When the transport Coptic steams through the Golden Gate, headed for far away Manila, it will have as a passenger Mrs. Mana Koehler, wife of Captain Koehler of the Fourth cavalry, and daughter of Dr. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth. With Mrs. Koehler will go Miss Laella Owen, of Atchison, who goes to see the country beyond the seas. Mrs. Koehler says her husband's regiment is reported to be returning home soon. There are a number of women now on their way.

## CATTLEMEN AND RAILROADS.

### An Agreement Reached Which Promises Mutual Satisfaction.

Topeka, Feb. 27.—The conference arranged between the Kansas cattlemen and railroads resulted in the differences being adjusted. The railroads gave the cattle a pasturage or feeding in transit rate, but declined to restore the old carload rate.

The railroads propose to abolish the weighing system of which the cattlemen complain and accept the weights at the Kansas City stockyards, by which the cattle are sold. The roads also promise to take up the individual cases complained of and make an effort to right wrongs which may exist.

The conference ended by a general hand shaking despite the fact that nothing has been gained for the fast stock shipper and that the agreement reached is a compromise in which the cattlemen surrendered. The railroad men claim they have met the cattlemen more than half way and made important concessions.

This agreement, it is said, does not stop the suit of the cattlemen against the Santa Fe, brought to determine the validity of the law creating the court of visitation.

## HEROISM IS EVER ADMIRED.

### Ladysmith Has Not Been Relieved Yet.

London, Feb. 26.—Great Britain does not withhold admiration for the valor of a losing fight against such odds.

"Englishmen feel something like pride in Cronje, even as a foe," says the Daily News. "In a position covering only a square mile, hemmed in on all sides, circled with a chain of fire from rifle, Maxim and howitzer, played on by deadly lyddite, bursting in its own sickly green light, his hastily built trenches enfiladed by a stream of lead sweeping down the river from the north bank, General Cronje still elects to fight. It is a magnificent courage."

General Cronje's wife is described by the prisoners as urging him to surrender in order to save the lives of his men, but he would not.

Ladysmith had not been relieved when the latest news left Natal. The Boers had then retired half way between Ladysmith and Colenso. If only 6,000 went to the Free State, as both the Boer and the British accounts assert, the 12,000 who are left may purpose to maintain the siege and resist General Buller within contracted lines, although the impression at General Buller's headquarters is that the Boers are merely covering a retreat.

#### England is Satisfied.

London, Feb. 27.—The Spectator, which often voices the government's views, claims it is to Great Britain's advantage to have the United States interests to fortify the Nicaragua canal. The Spectator adds: "If America asks us to give up the clause forbidding the fortifications we ought to do so, and most certainly should agree to do so." The Spectator points out that other powers might not be willing, for though Great Britain, in effect, has acknowledged the validity of the Monroe doctrine, the rest of the world has not.

#### Coldest Day in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The coldest weather of the year was experienced in Chicago Friday night. Before midnight the mercury which began dropping in the afternoon, after having risen seven degrees since daylight, fell to ten degrees below zero and this low temperature was accompanied by a brisk northeast wind.

#### Ask a Change of Date.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Passenger Association, it was decided to issue instructions to the various passenger agents at Kansas City to wait upon the citizens' committee in charge of the Democratic national convention and urge that the convention date be changed.

#### General Lawton's Plan.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Before his death, and after giving much thought on the subject, General Lawton had worked out a plan for the maintenance of order in the Philippines, after the close of actual war, which had been submitted to General Otis, and is, presumably, the plan which will commend itself to the war department. General Lawton's idea was to create a force of native police, whose officers, at first in all grades, and finally, as conditions improve, in the upper grades alone, shall be Americans. Some such force as this is now successfully applied in Cuba by General Wood under the General cognomen of police.

#### To Organize Cuban Regiments.

Washington, Feb. 27.—It is understood to be the purpose of the war department, in carrying out its already announced policy of reducing the force of American troops in Cuba, to reduce the present force of 9,000 to about 5,000. The proposition is under consideration to organize three complete regiments, with Cuban officers, to replace the United States troops in garisons and to form the nucleus of the Cuban army which would exist when the island passes from U. S. control.

## THE RAILROADS' ARGUMENTS.

### Vice President Morton Talks to the Cattlemen.

#### IF CARS WERE UNIFORM SIZE.

Topeka, Feb. 26.—A large number of cattlemen and railroad people had a conference in the supreme court room, Governor Stanley presiding.

Vice President Paul Morton, of the Santa Fe, was called upon to open the discussion. He said that the 100 pound system was not new or untried. The railroads appreciate the live stock industry; they recognize it as the leading industry of the West, and one which brings them in a large portion of freight receipts. The change from the carload rate to the 100-pound rate was made for the purpose of fairly assessing the transportation charges. It is indefensible for the railroads to charge a shipper as much for 22,000 pounds as for 28,000; for nineteen steers as much as for twenty-three steers. The 100-pound rate prevents this discrimination.

It has been in use in the East for years, and has been in use in Kansas City on all interstate business for a long time. The system works no hardships to anyone. The shipper simply pays for what he ships. "In Kansas there has been some complaint that the system raises rates," said Mr. Morton. "We think this is a mistake."

"When carload rates were adopted cars were twenty-eight feet long. Later they were built thirty-two to thirty-four feet long. Now they are thirty-six feet long. The increase in the carrying space of the thirty-six foot car is about 20 per cent; the increase in rate only 10 per cent. The great trouble about the car rate is to tell what a car is. They vary so in size that it is necessary to adopt some other system as a basis for charging. The 100-pound rate is the equitable and fair one. The interests of the railroads and cattlemen are mutual. The roads want to do nothing they ought to do. Live stock is carried at less profit than any other class of freight. The rates are lower for the services performed than on any other class of freight. The service generally has not been good during the past year. The demand for cars was greater than the supply. The roads should give better service and they will do it from now on. It was not our purpose in the adoption of the new system to raise rates. In many instances the rates are lower; in some they are higher, but in the aggregate they are the same. Railroads are now required to pay high prices for all material. Rails and lumber alone have increased enough to advance the cost of maintaining the system over \$300 a mile per year."

#### Railroads Complaining Too.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The railroad operating departments stand appalled at prospective July business. One manager said: "Ordinarily the Fourth of July excursions take up every coach available on railroads all over the country. In addition to the Democratic National convention this year the railroads will have to haul delegates to the convention of the National Association of Teachers in the south and to the National Christian Endeavor convention. Somebody will have to suffer. While sleeping and chair cars will be available for far-away delegations, there will be an absolute lack of ordinary coaches in which to transport delegates and convention visitors from nearby states. This cannot be overcome by securing coaches from other parts of the country, for the same conditions will exist all over the nation."

#### The Philippine Commission.

Washington, Feb. 27.—It is officially announced that four of the five members of the new Philippine commission had been selected. They are: Judge Taft of Ohio; Luke E. Wright of Tennessee; H. C. Ide of Vermont and Dean Worcester of Michigan. The fifth member will be announced later. It is generally believed he will be Bernard Moses of California.

#### Admiral Dewey at Wheeling.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 24.—Wheeling's ovation to Admiral Dewey was enthusiastic. The parade was prevented by the weather. Rain had been falling almost continuously. The exercises took place in a large hall at which time the sword subscribed for by the citizens of Wheeling was presented to Lieutenant Doddridge by Admiral Dewey and the orations incident to the dedication of the tablet commemorating the siege of Fort Henry, or the last battle of the revolution were delivered.

At night Admiral Dewey was banqueted by the Sons of the Revolution.

#### Ticket Agents' Best Cow Gone Dry.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—All hopes of ticket agents that dissensions would lead to resumption of commissions have been destroyed. The Canadian Pacific and its Soo line agreed at Montreal to act in concert with the other American roads and cease all commissions after March 1. The Grand Trunk had agreed some time ago to stop paying commissions in the United States and now that the Canadian Pacific has agreed to join it will cease to pay commissions in Canada.

## COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City.  
CATTLE—Common to heavy... 4.00 @ 5.30  
HOGS—Choice to heavy... 4.00 @ 4.75  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 69 @ 32  
OATS—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 24 1/2  
RYE—No. 2... 25 @ 25  
HAY—Choice prairie... 7.00 @ 7.25  
BUTTER... 20 @ 11  
EGGS... 20 @ 11

Chicago.  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 65 1/2 @ 65 1/2  
CORN—No. 2... 31 1/2 @ 31 1/2  
OATS—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 24 1/2

St. Louis Live Stock.  
BEEVES... 3.50 @ 6.00  
STOCKERS & FEEDERS... 3.00 @ 4.70  
SOUTHERN STEERS... 4.00 @ 4.70

Cotton.  
Liverpool... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2  
New York... 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2  
Galveston... 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Wichita Grain.  
WHEAT—Open. High. Low. Close. Y'day  
May... 65 1/2 66 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2 66  
July... 66 1/2 67 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2 67  
CORN—  
May... 35 1/2 36 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2 36  
July... 36 1/2 37 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2 37

Wheat: May... 65 1/2 @ 65 1/2  
Corn: May... 35 1/2 @ 35 1/2

Live Stock.  
CATTLE... 4.00 @ 4.45  
HOGS... 4.00 @ 4.45

Chicago Live Stock.  
BEEVES... 3.50 @ 6.00  
COWS AND HEIFERS... 3.00 @ 4.70  
STOCKERS & FEEDERS... 3.00 @ 4.70  
TEXAS FED BEEVES... 4.00 @ 6.00  
HOGS... 4.00 @ 4.70  
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4.75 @ 7.25

THE LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

Argentine ports have been declared free from the bubonic plague.

Pirates are increasing in Chinese waters and are more active than usual.

Leslie E. Keeley, the inventor of the Keeley cure for the liquor habit, is dead.

Wu Ting Fang is a direct descendant of Confucius, seventy generations removed.

The president directs that the new military post near Seattle is to be called Fort Lawton.

The mines near Kimberley are to be worked again, since that place has been relieved.

Illinois carried off the prize at the Lincoln, Neb., button makers' association meeting.

Five hundred and fifty miles have been shipped from San Francisco to South Africa.

A late rumor is current to the effect that General Cronje has broken through the British lines.

There is a bill before congress to provide the patent office with a new fire proof building.

Chicago railroads are proposing to build an immense union station to cover two entire blocks.

French officials still cling to the hope that America will adopt their Panama route for the isthmus canal.

Secretary Root approves General Wood's policy of reducing the force of United States troops in Cuba.

The Union broom company held a meeting in Chicago and pushed up the price of broom corn another notch.

Conference committees on the financial bill, reported to each house an agreement which had been reached.

The Union Pacific railroad is dropping off its employees who are over a certain age. The age is not stated.

A muselman mob surrounded the British consulate, at Sidon, and wounded the son of the vice consul.

Frank Cell, of Washburn college, took first place at the annual oratorical contest of the associated Kansas colleges.

Gen. Fred Funston is now stationed at San Isidro with three infantry regiments and is in reality the military governor of the province.

A company is organized with a capital of \$6,000,000 to carry out the contract for the construction of the Rapid Transit railway in New York city.

The transferring of public works in Havana from military to civil control causes alarm among employees, who fear that only Spaniards will be employed.

The investigation of the Idaho labor troubles practically places the state officials on trial and the governor of Idaho asks to be represented by attorneys.

Harry Vardon, golf champion of England recently defeated William Smith, the American champion, and is now champion of the world.

The industrial commission, having heard the trust officials, will now listen to workmen, superintendents and traveling salesmen. A sub-commission will visit industrial centers for this purpose.

The battleship Wisconsin is nearing completion at San Francisco, and will probably be ready for a trial trip before July 1.

Returned soldiers deny the reports that Manila has more saloons than under Spanish rule. They say there are as many first-class places but that the low groggeries have been squelched.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to this country, has had conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. by the University of Pennsylvania.

Princess Cantacuzene, who was Julia Dent Grant, granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, is ill with typhoid fever in St. Petersburg, Russia.